

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	[REDACTED]	25X1
SUBJECT	The Rumanian Meteorological Service	DATE DISTR.	20 February 1953	
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	NO. OF PAGES	2	
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
		REFERENCES		25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

[REDACTED]

25X1

1. The teaching of meteorology in Rumania is confined mainly to the Central Institute of Meteorology (Institutul Meteorologic Central) at Baneasa [4431N-2605E], about 12 kilometers from Bucharest. It is under the direction of Dr. (fnu) Topor [REDACTED]. The Institute issues all weather bulletins for Rumania at intervals of two hours. These bulletins are sent by radio to the various weather offices and military units throughout the country.

25X1

2. [REDACTED] the Rumanian Meteorological Service is in no way engaged in agricultural meteorological research or in weather control projects similar to the rain-making projects carried on in the United States and in the USSR.

25X1

3. The Soviet Meteorological Service is, according to the information made available in Rumania, actively engaged in weather control and climate control. One project which has been given widespread publicity is that of reforestation aimed at climate control, soil conservation, and water conservation. There is also a rather popular joke about the Soviets' producing rain by bombarding clouds with cannon.

4. In July 1951, Constantinescu (fnu), a meteorologist who works at a meteorological institute at Caldarusari [4440N-2617E], made a rather extensive tour of Rumania, during which he sampled the water and took temperature readings of the various springs and streams in Rumania. In addition to his forecasting duties, Constantinescu also lectures in meteorology once or twice weekly at a faculty in Bucharest. He attended school at Sighisoara [4613N-2448E] but it is not known whether he received his meteorological training there or elsewhere.

SECRET

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE #	X	ARMY #	X	NAVY #	X	AIR #	X	FBI		AEC		ORR Ev	X		
---------	---	--------	---	--------	---	-------	---	-----	--	-----	--	--------	---	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

590

SECRET



25X1

- 2 -

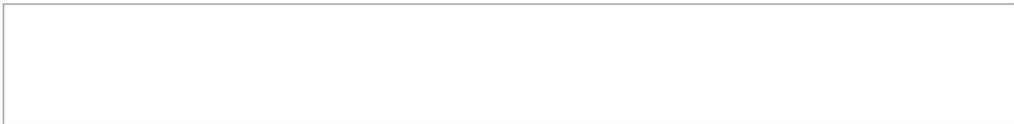
5. Dr. Topor is the country's leading meteorologist and, until 1951, all newspaper weather forecasts carried the heading "Topor says:". Part of his fame is based on a very accurate drought forecast which he made in 1948 for the year 1949.



25X1

he is still active and is still the power in the Central Institute of Meteorology.

6. There is considerable interest in Rumania in other branches of geophysics. Focsani [4542N-2712E], in the Carpathian mountains, was the center of the 1941 earthquake and seismologists have spent much time studying the effects of the earthquake in that area. Geologists have a considerable interest in the Carpathian range; in July 1951, a SOVROM Geological Commission had exploration units working in the mountains looking for minerals of all types. One of the members of the Commission told me that the work was considered dangerous and that therefore the pay had been high.



25X1

SECRET